

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ALBERT JACKSON,

Plaintiff,
v.
Civil Action No.
5:16-CV-0854 (DEP)

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

FOR PLAINTIFF

DOLSON LAW OFFICE
126 North Salina Street
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OF COUNSEL:

STEVEN R. DOLSON, ESQ.

FOR DEFENDANT

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Special Assistant U.S. Attorney

DAVID E. PEEBLES
CHIEF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

ORDER

Currently pending before the court in this action, in which plaintiff seeks judicial review of an adverse administrative determination by the Acting Commissioner of Social Security, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 405(g), and 1383(c)(3) are cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings.¹ Oral argument was heard in connection with those motions on April 7, 2017, during a telephone conference conducted on the record. At the close of argument, I issued a bench decision in which, after applying the requisite deferential review standard, I found that the Commissioner's determination resulted from the application of proper legal principles and is supported by substantial evidence, providing further detail regarding my reasoning and addressing the specific issues raised by the plaintiff in this appeal.

After due deliberation, and based upon the court's oral bench decision, which has been transcribed, is attached to this order, and is incorporated herein by reference, it is hereby

ORDERED, as follows:

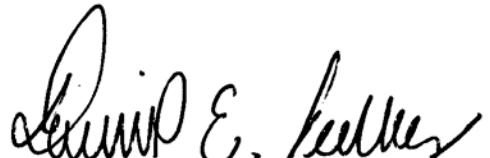
- 1) Defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings is

¹ This matter, which is before me on consent of the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), has been treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in General Order No. 18. Under that General Order once issue has been joined, an action such as this is considered procedurally, as if cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings had been filed pursuant to Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

GRANTED.

2) The Acting Commissioner's determination that the plaintiff was not disabled at the relevant times, and thus is not entitled to benefits under the Social Security Act, is AFFIRMED.

3) The clerk is respectfully directed to enter judgment, based upon this determination, DISMISSING plaintiff's complaint in its entirety.



David E. Peebles
U.S. Magistrate Judge

Dated: April 11, 2017
Syracuse, NY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x
ALBERT JACKSON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

16-CV-854

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

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DECISION - April 7, 2017

James Hanley Federal Building, Syracuse, New York

HONORABLE DAVID E. PEEBLES

United States Magistrate-Judge, Presiding

A P P E A R A N C E S (by telephone)

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1 THE COURT: I have before me a request for judicial
2 review of an adverse determination by the Acting
3 Commissioner. The review is sought under 42, United States
4 Code, Section 405(g) and 1383(c).

5 The background is as follows. The plaintiff was
6 born in September of 1967. He is currently 49 years old. He
7 was 47 at the time of the hearing and 45 at the alleged onset
8 of his disability. He lives in Auburn with a nine-year-old
9 son in a second floor apartment which he accesses by
10 stairway.

11 He has a GED. He last worked in May of 2013. The
12 Administrative Transcript at 31 through 33 and 191 reveals
13 that the plaintiff had a variety of positions, including
14 assembly, construction and home remodeling, as a forklift
15 driver, as a kitchen worker, and as a laborer.

16 Medically he suffers from several diagnosed
17 conditions. He has a heart condition which has been
18 diagnosed as high-degree AV block. Although at 226 to 235
19 there does not appear to be evidence of coronary disease. At
20 230 he reports symptoms of intermittent dizziness and
21 lightheadedness. In June of 2013 he underwent a pacemaker
22 implant.

23 He suffers from a shoulder condition, underwent
24 surgery on June 13, 2014 by Dr. Jeffrey Giuliani. That's at
25 pages 400-402. As we discussed during the oral argument, on

1 October 10, 2014 he reported that his pain had significantly
2 improved, that he was satisfied with the surgery and had
3 minimal pain and no need for medication for his shoulder.
4 That's at page 390 of the Administrative Transcript.

5 Plaintiff suffers from a lumbar back condition.
6 For that he has seen primarily Dr. Renee Ryan, who is a
7 general medical practitioner. He underwent a CT myelogram on
8 September 25, 2014, that's at page 508 to 509, which
9 disclosed minimum disc bulging, no evidence of root
10 compression, no foraminal or central stenosis.

11 The plaintiff uses a cane to help him stand and
12 walk, and that was prescribed by Dr. Ryan. That's at
13 page 431 of the Administrative Transcript.

14 The plaintiff has been diagnosed by Auburn
15 Orthopedic Specialists, at page 505, as suffering from
16 lumbago and sciatica.

17 In terms of daily activities, among other things
18 testified at the hearing and also at 362, which I believe is
19 Dr. Ganesh's report, he reported that he cooks, cleans,
20 showers, dresses, watches television, reads, and takes care
21 of his son.

22 Procedurally, the plaintiff applied for Title II
23 and Title XVI benefits under the Social Security Act on
24 August 2, 2013, alleging an onset date of May 29, 2013. In
25 that he listed sleep apnea, heart condition, pacemaker, and

1 lower back pain as his medical conditions imposing
2 limitations. That's at page 189.

3 A hearing was conducted by John Ramos,
4 Administrative Law Judge, on January 6, 2015. ALJ Ramos
5 issued a decision on March 11, 2015 that was unfavorable to
6 the plaintiff. The Social Security Administration Appeals
7 Council denied plaintiff's request for review on May 23,
8 2016, making the ALJ's decision a final determination of the
9 Agency.

10 In his decision ALJ Ramos applied the now familiar
11 five step sequential test for determining disability.

12 At step one he concluded that plaintiff had not
13 engaged in substantial gainful activity since his alleged
14 onset date.

15 At step two he concluded that plaintiff suffers
16 from several severe impairments, including a history of right
17 shoulder surgery, history of heart blockage, lumbago,
18 sciatica, and obesity.

19 At step three he concluded that the plaintiff's
20 conditions did not either meet or medically equal either
21 singly or in combination any of the listed presumptively
22 disabling conditions. He considered listings 1.02, 1.04 and
23 4.05, and relied on the opinions of Dr. Plotz primarily for
24 making that determination.

25 The ALJ then went on to conclude that plaintiff

1 retains the residual functional capacity, or RFC, to perform
2 sedentary work, except that he can never kneel, crouch, or
3 crawl; he can occasionally stoop, balance and climb; he can
4 never tolerate exposure to unprotected heights; and he can
5 occasionally tolerate exposure to extreme cold and extreme
6 heat.

7 The Administrative Law Judge then concluded at step
8 four that the plaintiff cannot perform any of his past
9 relevant work.

10 And at step five applying the Medical-Vocational
11 Guidelines, or the grids, set forth in the Commissioner's
12 regulations, and after concluding that the limitations
13 experienced by plaintiff do not sufficiently erode the job
14 base on which the grids are predicated as to require
15 vocational expert testimony, concluded that under the grids,
16 and particularly Rule 201.21, a finding of not disabled is
17 directed.

18 As you know, my standard of review -- my task is
19 limited. The standard of review is that correct legal
20 principles were applied in determining whether substantial
21 evidence supports the Commissioner's determination.
22 Obviously, at the heart of plaintiff's argument is that the
23 treating physician opinion of Dr. Renee Ryan was improperly
24 rejected as controlling, although counsel has withdrawn that
25 argument considerably, but argues that it is nonetheless

1 entitled to weight and that in determining the extent of the
2 weight given, the Administrative Law Judge failed to apply
3 the factors set forth in the regulations.

4 Clearly the regulations require in determining what
5 weight to give or assign to a treating physician's opinions,
6 the regulations require that the ALJ consider the length of
7 the treatment relationship and the frequency of examination,
8 the nature and extent of the treatment relationship, the
9 degree to which the medical source has supported his or her
10 opinion, the degree of consistency between the opinion and
11 the record as a whole, whether the opinion is given by a
12 specialist, and other evidence which may be brought to the
13 attention of the ALJ. That's at 20 CFR Sections 404.1527 and
14 416.927.

15 I am sensitive to the sheer volume of cases that
16 Administrative Law Judges deal with. Does ALJ Ramos
17 slavishly recite those and discuss those parameters and
18 factors in his decision? No. But as defendant's counsel has
19 indicated, he does go through a fairly thorough analysis of
20 the medical records, and at pages 18 and 19 provides an
21 indication of why he does not believe that Dr. Ryan's
22 opinions are worthy of controlling weight. He does not
23 specifically say the degree of weight that he is giving the
24 opinion, but I think you can read between the lines, and the
25 Second Circuit has been very clear that, although I'm

1 cognizant of the Greek decision, in *Atwater versus Astrue*,
2 512 F.App'x 67, as long as the reasoning is clear, slavish
3 recitation of the factors need not be made.

4 In this case, as I indicated in oral argument, it's
5 pretty clear Dr. Ryan's opinions are outliers; they're not
6 supported by the objective medical evidence, they're not
7 supported by her own treatment notes, and they're certainly
8 inconsistent with the opinions of Dr. Plotz, which is
9 rendered based on a review of the entire record after the
10 opinion of Dr. Ryan was given. And also it's inconsistent
11 with Dr. Ganesh, Dr. Ganesh's consultative report, although I
12 acknowledge that that occurred several months before the
13 report from Dr. Ryan.

14 But, in sum, I believe that the rejection of
15 Dr. Ryan's report either as controlling or as entitled to
16 significant weight is explained and is supported. So the
17 rationale I think is clear. And so I think the *Jones* case,
18 which was cited by the Commissioner, *Jones versus Colvin*,
19 it's a Northern District case, 2017 WL 758511, controls and
20 shows that since the rationale is clear, the rejection is
21 proper.

22 Dr. Ryan is not a specialist; she's a primary care
23 doctor. As I indicated, her opinions are inconsistent with
24 Dr. Ganesh and Dr. Plotz. To the extent that she argues or
25 asserts that plaintiff is disabled, that's at 507, that is a

1 matter that's reserved to the Commissioner. Her opinions are
2 inconsistent with the plaintiff's daily activities, with the
3 treatment notes, many of which show that plaintiff's gait was
4 normal, and there are pages cited by the respondent that bear
5 that out. It's inconsistent with the CT myelogram, and it
6 appears to be based solely on plaintiff's subjective
7 complaints.

8 So, I don't find any error and will, therefore,
9 award judgment on the pleadings to the defendant.

10 Thank you both for excellent arguments. I hope you
11 have a good weekend.

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, EILEEN MCDONOUGH, RPR, CRR, Federal Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.



EILEEN MCDONOUGH, RPR, CRR
Federal Official Court Reporter